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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/717,591	11/21/2003	Masahiro Sunohara	031274	9394

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EXAMINER

SEMENENKO, YURIY

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2841

DATE MAILED: 05/30/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/717,591

Applicant(s)

SUNOHARA ET AL.

Examiner

Yuriy Semenenko

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 March 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 4-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 8-16 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 4-7 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 21 November 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Amendment filed on 03/21/2006 has been entered.
In response to the Office Action dated 12/21/ 2005, Applicants has amended claims 1 and 4-7.
Claims 2 and 3 have been cancelled.
Claims 1 and 4-16 are now pending in the application.

Claims

2. Claims 1 and 4-7 amendments, filed on 03/21/2006 are considered and is acknowledged. The claims amendments are approved.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed 03/21/2006 have been considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.
 - 3.1. Nevertheless, Examiner points out, in response to applicant's arguments one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. In re Keller, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); In re Merck & Co., Inc., 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).
 - 3.2. In response to applicant's arguments against the Osawa's reference that Osawa teaches away Examiner notes that Osawa teaches a laminated film (Fig. 9A and page 4, [0063], [0065], [0071]) having three layers (page 4, [0064]) an etching stopper film 22 as an uppermost film. However, Akagawa1 discloses the etching stopper film is a copper film (column 6, lines 36-39).
 - 3.3 Examiner notes that a limitation "wherein the etching stopper film functions as a stopper in case the via hole is formed by a laser" is "forming" step and as such is a

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process limitation in the product claim. Such a process limitation defines the claimed invention over the prior art only to the degree that it defines the product itself. A process limitation cannot serve to patentably distinguish the product over the prior art, in the case that the product is the same as, or obvious over, the prior art. See Product-by-Process in MPEP 2113 and 2173.05(p) and *In re Thorpe*, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

4.1. Claims 1, 4, 5, 7 are rejected under 35U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Akagawa (PGPAB #2001/0010627 hereinafter "Akagawa") in view of Osawa et al. (PGPAB #2001/0011767 hereinafter "Osawa") and in view of Akagawa et al. (Patent #5960308 hereinafter "Akagawa1").

As to claim 1: Akagawa discloses in Fig. 4 an electronic parts packaging structure 50 comprising: a mounted body 61 on which electronic parts 70 are mounted; the

electronic parts 40, Fig. 3C having a connection pad (page 3, [0045]); the electronic parts being mounted on the mounted body to direct the connection pad upward (Fig.4); an insulating film 63 for covering the electronic parts; a via hole VH, Fig.1 formed at least in a predetermined portion of the insulating film on the connection pad of the electronic parts (page 3, [0045]); and a wiring pattern 29 connected to the connection pad via the via hole VH,

except , Akagawa doesn't explicitly teach two things:

1. pad being constructed of a laminated film having layers of film; the laminated film having an etching stopper film as an uppermost film, wherein the etching stopper film functions as a stopper in case the via hole is formed by a laser; and
2. the etching stopper film being a member selected from a group consisting of a copper film, a gold film, a silver film, and a conductive paste film.

Osawa discloses pad is constructed by a laminated film (Fig. 9A and page 4, [0063], [0065], [0071]) having an etching stopper film 22 as an uppermost film. At time the invention was made, it was well know to use pad is constructed by a laminated film to have an etching stopper film as an uppermost film.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at time the invention was made, for Akagawa to include in his invention that pad is constructed by a laminated film to have an etching stopper film as an uppermost film wherein the etching stopper film functions as a stopper in case the via hole is formed by a laser, as taught by Osawa because Osawa teaches that such layer is necessary when etching of copper layer 21, Fig. 8A.

Akagawa1 discloses the etching stopper film is a member selected from the group consisting of a copper film (column 6, lines 36-39). At time the invention was made, it was well know to use the etching stopper film is a member selected from the group consisting of a copper film, a gold film, a silver film and a conductive paste film.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at time the invention was made, for Akagawa to include in his invention that the etching stopper film is a member selected from the group consisting of a copper film to provide laser beam shielding layer.

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Examiner notes that a limitation "wherein the etching stopper film functions as a stopper in case the via hole is formed by a laser" is "forming" step and as such is a process limitation in the product claim. Such a process limitation defines the claimed invention over the prior art only to the degree that it defines the product itself. A process limitation cannot serve to patentably distinguish the product over the prior art, in the case that the product is the same as, or obvious over, the prior art. See Product-by-Process in MPEP 2113 and 2173.05(p) and *In re Thorpe*, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985).

As to claim 4: Akagawa as modified, discloses an electronic parts packaging structure having all of the claimed features as discussed above with respect claim 1, wherein the mounted body 21, Fig. 1 is a base substrate having a wiring pattern 27 thereon or a structural body in which an insulating film 22 and a wiring pattern 29, Fig. 1 are laminated by a predetermined number on the base substrate, and the wiring pattern 29 connected to the connection pad is connected electrically to the wiring patterns under the electronic parts via via holes 30 formed in the insulating films.

As to claim 5: Akagawa as modified, discloses an electronic parts packaging structure having all of the claimed features as discussed above with respect claim 4, wherein a plurality of electronic parts 40, Fig. 3 are packaged three-dimensionally in a state that the electronic parts 40 are buried in a plurality of insulating films 22, and the plurality of electronic parts are connected mutually via the via holes formed in the insulating films and the wiring pattern.

Although, Akagawa teaches (page 4, [0070]) to divide such device to plurality separated packages it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at time the invention was made to use such device as whole unit namely electronic parts packaging structure with the plurality of electronic parts on it.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at time the invention was made for Akagawa to include in his invention the plurality of electronic parts are connected mutually.

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As to claim 7: Akagawa as modified, discloses an electronic parts packaging structure having all of the claimed features as discussed above with respect claim 1, wherein a thickness of the electronic parts is set to about 150 .mu.m or less (page7, claim 5).

4.2. Claim 6 is rejected under 35U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Akagawa in view of Osawa and in view of Akagawa 1 and in view of Ho et al.(PGPub. #2003/0218249 hereinafter "Ho").

As to claim 6: Akagawa as modified, discloses an electronic parts packaging structure having all of the claimed features as discussed above with respect claim 1, wherein [a bump of an overlying electronic parts is mounted on the] wiring pattern 29, Fig.1 is connected to the connection pad of the electronic parts 40 (page 3, [0045]),

except , Akagawa doesn't explicitly teach a bump of an overlying electronic parts is mounted on the wiring pattern by a flip-chip mounting.

Ho discloses Fig. 4 a bump 320 of an overlying electronic parts 300 is mounted on the wiring pattern 260 and 130 by a flip-chip mounting. At time the invention was made, it was well know to use a bump of an overlying electronic parts is mounted on the wiring pattern which is connected to the connection pad of the electronic parts by a flip-chip mounting.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at time the invention was made, for Akagawa to include in his invention that a bump of an overlying electronic parts is mounted on the wiring pattern which is connected to the connection pad of the electronic parts by a flip-chip mounting to provide easy assembly.

Conclusion

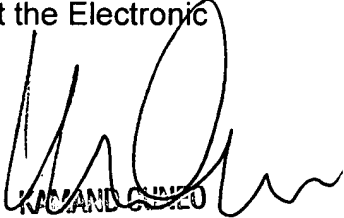
5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

6.1. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yuriy Semenenko whose telephone number is (571) 272-6106. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30am - 5:00pm.

6.2. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kamand Cuneo can be reached on (571)- 272-1957. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

6.3. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


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